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# Latin America Report

No. 2490

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27 April 1982

## LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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## BRIEFS

ECOPETROL INVESTMENTS PLANS--Barrancabermeja, 25 Feb--20 billion pesos is the total investment planned by Ecopetrol for the secondary recovery plan of the Casabe oil field in the Magdalena Medio. The announcement was made by Gerardo Beltran, manager of the El Centro Production District who declared that by mid-1986, the field should produce 26,000 barrels daily. At the present time, production is 6,000 barrels daily. The project envisions the cleaning and drilling of 550 wells (the equivalent of 100 wells per year) and the adaptation of industrial services. This last project, Beltran added, will entail the reconstruction of part of the system of petroleum pipelines, installation of a water supply line, drilling of 12 wells to supply water, construction of hydration plants for crude oil, enlargement of the petroleum pipeline that crosses the Magdalena River and construction of a water injection plant with a capacity of 200,000 barrels a day. With these investments, the Casabe secondary recovery program will permit the maintenance of production for 15 years. The character of the crude petroleum extracted there at the present time is "light" with a high paraffin content and it is ideal for the production of gasoline. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Feb 82 p 5-B] 9907

CSO: 3010/1051



## BRIEFS

OIL INDUSTRY GROWTH DROPS--Mexico City, 9 Apr (NOTIMEX)--The rate of growth of the national petroleum industry dropped during 1981, according to a Bank of Mexico report. Growth was over 21.7 percent in 1980 compared to 16.1 percent in 1981. The pumping of hydrocarbons increased by 21.1 percent compared with 32.7 percent in 1980 and refining grew by 11 percent instead of the 12 percent last year. The Bank of Mexico stated that the average production of condensable [condensable] crude oil was 2,343,700 barrels per day. The growth in gross national product of the two activities previously noted are estimated at 17.7 percent in 1981, while in 1980 it was 24.9 percent. The production of gas increased by 15.3 percent. Refined products recorded an average growth of 11 percent, gasolines 10.3 percent, kerosene 9.9 percent and lubricants 24.4 percent. [as received] On the other hand, for the third year in a row an increase greater than 10 percent was registered in the rate of domestic oil sales, particularly gasoline and diesel fuels. [Text] [FL091900 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1708 GMT 9 Apr 82]

CSO: 3010/1346

## RAMPHAL HAILS CARIBBEAN STAND ON FALKLAND ISSUE

FL142100 Bridgetown CANA in English 2052 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 14 Apr (CANA)--Commonwealth secretary general Shridath Ramphal today welcomed the English-speaking Caribbean's condemnation of Argentina's invasion of the Falkland Islands.

"Caribbean countries rightly have been incensed over the gross and unprovoked nature of this act of aggression and have reacted...in the most powerful terms," the Guyana-born official said.

Mr Ramphal said situations like this led regions, institutions and organisations to depart from principle "because of courtesy and traditions of friendships."

He said that had the Caribbean not adopted its stand on the matter "we will have created a terrible precedent that would have relevance for the Caribbean...and for other parts of the world."

"I think one must recognise that the threat of war is real," he said, noting that Argentina's decision to invade the islands was tantamount to starting "a process that can lead to war."

Mr Ramphal said that he did not believe that the Caribbean islands were condemning the invasion mainly because some of them are faced with territorial problems as in the case of Guyana, Belize [as received], and Trinidad and Tobago. Venezuela claims part of Guyana and disputes Trinidad and Tobago's claim to the Gulf of Paria. Guatemala has a claim on Belize.

"The Caribbean stand for territorial integrity is a stand for principle, it is the application of that principle to their own conditions which is so obvious and legitimate," Mr Ramphal said.

"There are very serious principles that are involved there...if the war is not averted the responsibility must lie with Argentina."



The commonwealth secretary general, accompanied by three officials from his London-based secretariat, discussed a wide range of topics during his 40 minute news conference, including the reasons for his visit to Dominica.

He told reporters that his discussions with Prime Minister Eugenia Charles centered on continued technical assistance by the secretariat to the island, noting that within the coming months some officials would be visiting Dominica to look at such areas as infrastructure development.

Mr Ramphal again called for general elections in the Caribbean island of Grenada where on March 13, 1979, members of the New Jewel Movement (NJM) overthrew the government of Sir Eric Gairy in an armed revolution.

He said that his call was not only directed at Grenada but other commonwealth countries where elections were not being held as a result of revolutionary changes.

"The commonwealth collectively must seek to exhort concern to come back to the process of democratic elections," he said.

"I do exhort the prime minister of Grenada to move back Grenada to the democratic process, to hold out the prospects of elections and I think in that way help to reunify the Caribbean, which is badly divided by this departure."

With regards to Guyana where there are reports of election rigging, Mr Ramphal who once served as foreign minister in the republic was cautious in his statements.

"The commonwealth is very mindful of where you draw the line between interfering in local affairs and where abuses becomes so gross (the matter) ceases to be a local affair. I would have thought that the situation in Guyana was still in the former category," he said.

CSO: 3025/1082

## CARICOM SUMMIT PROBABLE IN GUYANA NEXT JULY

FL141754 Bridgetown CANA in English 1731 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 14 Apr (CANA)--The next Caribbean Community (CARICOM) heads of government meeting will take place in Guyana in July, the Trinidad EXPRESS said today.

But CARICOM secretary general Dr Kurleigh King told the EXPRESS from his headquarters in Guyana that although he had heard the July date "bandied about" he could not confirm it.

"I have no more information on that than you have," he said, adding that he also had no information on the venue.

The newspaper said it had received reliable reports that Guyana had been selected as the summit venue as a show of solidarity with the Forbes Burnham administration in its quarrel with neighbouring Venezuela, which claims two-thirds of Guyana.

Guyana has been having a series of meetings with CARICOM leaders on plans for the meeting, the first since 1975.

Speaking to the EXPRESS in Kingston recently on proposals for the agenda, Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga said he was committed to going to the meeting ("I have no choice") and was prepared to sit down with the leftist Grenada Government and all other members of CARICOM.

"I don't think we have any problem with Grenada that the other people in the Caribbean don't have. I think the entire Caribbean should sit down with them," he said.

Grenada swung from left to right in March 1979 when the New Jewel Movement seized power in a coup. The rejection of the ballot box brought protests from other CARICOM member countries.

Mr Seaga said he was not prepared to discuss anything concerning Grenada unilaterally. He remarked: "We could have done that long ago if we wished, but we don't think it is the proper course of action for any country to make

observations about a sister territory when there is a forum where these matters can be discussed together with the sister territory." That forum, he said, was the CARICOM heads of government meeting.

An item that Mr Seaga said he would like to see on the agenda is whether the 12-nation English-speaking group should be expanded to include other states in the region.

He said: "One of the problems of the area has been the small size of the marketplace in which we deal. For that reason, we have had to take the initiative of getting an extension of our market into the North American mainland to increase the size of our market. But this does not say that everybody is going to have the level of development to penetrate the American market.

"So, having lived with CARICOM at a certain size for years, we must find a way of expanding it within our own area for those who have a need to market within the area.

"We must find a way to create a more sizeable market because the marketplace determines the level of export trade which determines the level of foreign exchange earnings, and that determines everything else."

But the Jamaica leader said he was not prepared to accept Cuba into an expanded CARICOM. "What will they use to pay for goods?" he asked, then added: "The Cuban peso can buy only what Cuba produces, and what they produce is not for export to begin with, and secondly, it is what everybody else produces."

Haiti, he felt, was in a better position. Although it had "other serious problems," its currency was negotiable, and in any case, "they use American dollars everywhere," Mr Seaga said.

The last CARICOM meeting of leaders of the region was held in St Kitts in 1975, and so far all the heads of government in the region have expressed the willingness to attend the next meeting wherever it is held. And Guyana has been actively campaigning to get the meeting to be held there.

Antigua had also offered to host the meeting, but after a visit there earlier this year by President Burnham, Antigua agreed to give way to Guyana.

Trinidad and Tobago's minister of external affairs Senator Dr Basil Ince is on record as saying that this country had not offered to host the meeting, but was willing to attend wherever it is held. This country had no particular preference between Guyana and Antigua, he said, and felt the most likely months for the meeting would be July or August.

## BRIEFS

CUBAN AID TO GUYANA--Georgetown, 8 Apr (CANA)--Guyana is to receive assistance from the Cuban Government in the form of a line of credit valued at 1.5 million Canadian dollars. An agreement paving the way for the assistance was signed in Georgetown yesterday between a visiting Cuban delegation and the Government of Guyana. Commercial attache to the Cuban Government, Manuel Sanchez, said the purchase of some 30 commodities from Cuba was being negotiated by the two governments. "The main purpose is to try to develop the relationship between the two countries now and [in] the future. We will try to develop trade and other arrangements between the two countries," Mr Sanchez said. He disclosed that the 30 commodities for which the line of credit is tenable include agricultural equipment, building materials, gas cylinders and plastic toys. He said also that similar agreements are in force between the government of Cuba and the governments of Jamaica, Grenada and Nicaragua. [Text] [FL081715 Bridgetown CANA in English 1645 GMT 8 Apr 82]

CUBAN SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GRENADA--St Georges, Grenada, 14 Apr (CANA)--Eighty Grenadians will take up scholarships in Cuban universities and other educational institutions in September, the Cuban ambassador to the island, Julian Torres Rizo, said today. More than 250 Grenadians are now studying in Cuba, according to the ambassador. The Cuban diplomat said that the two countries would be signing a commercial agreement shortly, as well as a cooperation pact concerning the training of personnel and the exchange of information between their foreign ministries. [FL142300 Bridgetown CANA in English 2208 GMT 14 Apr 82 FL]

CDB LOAN TO JAMAICA, BARBADOS--Jamaica and Barbados are to benefit from a \$12 million soft loan from the Caribbean Development Bank [CDB]. This was announced by the CDB today which said Guyana had been excluded from the package because of its economic problems. [FL101500 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 10 Apr 82 FL]

CSO: 3025/1082

## DAILY HAILS 'RECOVERY OF THE MALVINAS'

PY150159 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 3 Apr 82 p 8

[Editorial: "The Argentine Flag in the Malvinas"]

[Excerpts] The Argentine flag has been flying on the Malvinas since yesterday. This fact of historical significance is also one of great spiritual importance for us all. However, it would be unwise for our glorious white and blue flag--which according to Sarmiento has never been tied to the triumphant chariot of any conqueror on earth--to obstruct our view and not allow us to see the many difficulties that must still be overcome in this significant event. For the time being, no one is absolutely certain that there will not be any future military actions.

We must objectively evaluate the international situation in which the operation of the recovery of the Malvinas has been carried out. The interdependence of nations, is today an undeniable fact. The majority of the nations have defined a position that ranges from understanding to solidarity. But the U.S. Government's position, which was verbally expressed by telephone to General Galtieri by President Reagan, reveals a mistaken appraisal of the issue. It would be unfortunate for the United States to isolate itself from the Americas regarding this issue since, in so doing, it would only push Argentina--which has decided not to retreat--to accept the favorable interpretations offered by those whose general interests oppose the position upheld by the U.S. Government.

The disembarkation of Argentine troops on the islands that have been illegally occupied by the UK, is a step that the intruder has been trying to delay by resorting to the most varied measures. It would have been desirable for so many diplomatic and strategic resources to have led to the peaceful transfer of the territory that had been illegally seized. But the British Government was mistaken to rely on typical methods of a colonial era that are unacceptable in a period that is characterized by less unilateral decisions.

The flag that is now flying on the Malvinas is the flag that is cherished by all Argentines.

With complete calm we are proud of being members of a generation that was responsible for a recovery that was more of a mandate inherited from our forefathers.

CSO: 3010/1336



## SCHONFELD URGES RESISTANCE TO PRESSURE ON MALVINAS CRISIS

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Apr 82 p 14

[Article by Manfred Schonfeld]

(Summary) The confrontation between the United Kingdom and Argentina following the reincorporation of the Malvinas into the national territory was inevitable and nothing less was expected.

It may have been noted the vast deployment of naval power with which London says--we underline says--it will respond to the Argentine action to reoccupy said archipelago.

Militarily speaking, such a show of force seems almost incredible, although it may contain a political objective directed by the Thatcher government toward both the internal and external fronts to show that despite having seen better days in the last 2 decades (in naval matters as well as others), the old imperial might is still capable of a display of force.

It occurs to us that "Great Britain would have best chosen a better opportunity to show off its naval power during the past 20 years on the many occasions London suffered successive and at times deep humiliation, particularly throughout Asia, Africa and the Middle East."

In such cases there was no other recourse but to acquiesce to genuine provocations. Now, however, when there has not been a single act of provocation, but rather "a simple and energetic response of a frustrated nation, tired of 15 years of fruitless negotiations," the British look for a "safety valve" which would prove not too risky and economically feasible, and thus satisfy both their own public opinion and that of other countries.

#### Reaction From Other Nations

At any rate, that is a British affair. "It is their business if they wish to reverse history."

As for those nations which have become involved in this issue and voted in the UN Security Council, the majority might reconsider and realize their mistake at a time of undoubtedly great historic significance. However, their attitude



points to what we have been advocating all along in the columns of this newspaper: that there is no basis for Argentina's active participation in international organizations, such as the so-called "third world countries."

#### Two Necessities

Argentina needs, without vacillations or fear, but at the same time without boastfulness or exultation, to adhere to these two points of vital importance: maintain its serenity and not succumb to any kind of pressures.

It is necessary to spread throughout the world, the United Kingdom in particular, the concept that Argentina is involved in a matter of national pride regarded as one of its greatest causes. And for that reason, the islands will not be abandoned, under any circumstances. They will have to be extracted from the entire Argentine nation.

#### Solemnity Of Purpose

"To the degree that Great Britain and the world are convinced of the solemnity of this resolution, we believe the threats of force and psychological pressures will cease."

London speculates it can threaten us, but we must let it be known that we are firmly planted in the vast territory.

From that position of strength and serenity which gives us the sensation that time and space are on our side, as oppose to the former great powers which see this time and space closing in and slipping away from their grasp, we can then return to negotiations or dialogue with whoever wishes to do so. But without ever renouncing one inch of what has never ceased to be ours.

"Serenity and disregard for any coercive efforts no matter from which direction they may come is the watchword of the day."

CSO: 3010/1283

## BRIEFS

HAM OPERATOR ARRESTED--Rio Gallegos, 9 Apr (NA)--Federal Judge Federico Pinto Kramer has ordered the arrest of an Argentine radio ham operator of British descent who had made a broadcast providing confusing information about the present situation in the Malvinas. The police arrested Argentine citizen John Blake at his house in Rio Gallegos, but no further details were given about the circumstances of his arrest. In view of the secrecy surrounding the court's decision, details about the radio broadcast made by Blake could not be obtained. [Text] [PY100354 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2017 GMT 9 Apr 82]

UNION SEEKS WORLDWIDE SUPPORT--Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (TELAM)--The CNT-20 National Intersectorial Committee, a union organization made up of the group of the 20 and the National Labor Commission (CNT), today sent a note to unions throughout the world asking for the workers' understanding of the profound importance of the national decision to defend the Malvinas Islands. The CNT-20 note states that the solidarity of workers throughout the world is essential for a definitive defeat of colonialism. To this end, it urges the staging, in every country, of actions in support of the Argentine position toward the recovery of the southern islands. The note states: We do not hesitate to postpone our immediate claims when the national interest calls for a new and categorical sacrifice. After referring to the British colonialist presence on the Malvinas as anachronistic and inadmissible, the note stresses: All of us Argentines are willing to uphold our rights in the face of the perpetuation of that attitude. [Text] [PY081727 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2322 GMT 7 Apr 82]

FUEL RATIONING--Puerto de Las Islas Malvinas, 13 Apr (TELAM)--The islands' government issued a communique today informing the population of restrictions on the consumption of fuel by vehicles and motorcycles in anticipation of supply problems that might be created by the British naval blockade. Fuel is supplied to the island by Argentine Government Oil Deposits and State Gas Company. They have been doing this for the last 10 years, and the measure imposed by the British will only create difficulties for the islanders, because the measure is intended to disrupt supply operations from the mainland to the islands. Consumption will be restricted to 10 liters and 2 liters per week for automobiles and motorcycles respectively. [Text] [PY140522 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0110 GMT 14 Apr 82]

RADIOBROADCASTS UNHEARD--Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (NA)--Air Force Maj Antonio Gonzalez Iturbe has referred to the impossibility of tuning in Buenos Aires radio stations, saying that in the Malvinas Islands "nobody can listen to anything." Talking over the phone to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS this morning, the officer remarked that "no radio station from the continental territory can be heard here." "In shortwave not even Radio Rivadavia can be heard and apparently it is not even on the air." Regarding the popular rally in Plaza de Mayo he said: "I know something about it because I had the chance to talk with people" from that radio station, but he made clear that "very few people know about the rally here." He added that he received information through the teletype of the official news agency TELAM. [Text] [PY102357 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1652 GMT 10 Apr 82]

CSO: 3010/1336

## FNM CONDEMNS FALKLAND INVASION

FL081640 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 5 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The Free National Movement today joined with other commonwealth countries in condemning the invasion of the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic by Argentine forces.

Both the secretary-general of the commonwealth and the British Prime Minister have asked commonwealth countries to give "the strongest and earliest possible condemnation" to the capture of the Falkland Islands by Argentina, according to Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adam.

Prime Minister Adam interrupted debate on his 1982-83 budget on Saturday to condemn the invasion of the islands, owned by Britain and claimed by Argentina.

Describing the capture of the Falkland Islands as a threat to countries such as Barbados and its neighbours, Mr Adams said:

"The liberties of the inhabitants of small islands, not unlike those of the eastern Caribbean, now stand to be extinguished." The invasion was totally against the will of the 1,800 people who live on the island.

Kendal Isaacs, leader of the official opposition Free National Movement said: "I agree with the views of Prime Minister Tom Adams.

"I can think of two reasons why Argentina should be condemned," Mr Isaacs said. "Firstly, because they (Falkland Islands) have been controlled by the British for, I think, 150 years now, and after 150 years they should have acquired a right to ownership. Secondly, because I think every persons is of British descent and they all want to remain British."

CSO: 3025/1080

## ADAMS VIEWS CUBA, GRENADA INFLUENCE IN AREA

FL092200 Bridgetown CANA in English 2113 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, April 9 (CANA)--Rapprochement between political foes the United States and Cuba would make life a lot easier for the entire Caribbean area and facilitate economic development, Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams said today.

The question came up as local and foreign journalists covering U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Barbados questioned Mr Adams at a news conference about Havana's latest overtures to Washington on improving their bilateral relations.

Mr Adams agreed that Cuba Marxism posed a threat to the island's neighbours.

"There are a great number of issues which if they could be settled between Cuba and the United States would make life easier for all of us in the Caribbean area," the Barbadian leader said.

He didn't explain what the issues were, but added: "We in the eastern Caribbean would be able to get on with the policies of economic development and not have to worry about ideological defence."

President Reagan at a luncheon with Mr Adams and four other eastern Caribbean leaders yesterday expressed concern that Grenada, where the government came to power in a 1979 coup, would attempt to spread the Marxist virus in the region.

Mr Adams backed President Reagan's call for a return to democratic government in the spice isle.

"I look forward to the democracy virus from the surrounding islands into Grenada," Mr Adams quipped.

Asked whether he shared Washington's view that Grenada, which has close ties with Cuba, actually posed a threat to neighbouring democracies, the Barbados prime minister said [that] was the case only in a general political sense.

"Its example is, I suppose, a basic encouragement to dissident groups in any island in the eastern Caribbean, and there is little doubt that there have been more alarms and excursions since the Grenada revolution than there were before; and to that extent I would support what the president has said.

"But within this region, there is very little cause at the moment to think that Grenada could present by its example a superior way of either economic or political development to the other islands.

"The examples of development in Barbados (for instance) so far exceed and overmatch anything in either Grenada or Cuba, that certainly we could not believe we are threatened on the grounds of lack of success," Mr Adams said.

Barbados per capita income he said was five times that of Grenada.

Grenada, Mr Adams said, behaves as though it were "more important to talk the rhetoric of international communism than to get down to what will develop its people."

Mr Adams, whose relations with Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop sank to a new low in November 1980, when the Barbados leader publicly called for general elections in the spice isle, sidestepped questions about whether the two countries had now patched up their differences.

He said only that Barbados looked forward to general elections in Grenada and the restoration of democracy.

The last elections in Grenada returned the Eric Gairy regime for another five year term, but the flamboyant leader was removed by the leftist New Jewel Movement (NJM) in the coup of March 13, 1979.

CSO: 3020/1080



## BRIEFS

ACCORD WITH CANADA--Bridgetown, 13 Apr (CANA)--Barbados and Canada today signed a five-year agreement governing policy and procedures for the hiring of local workers for employment under the seasonal Canadian farm labour programme. Canada's minister of employment and immigration, Lloyd Axworthy and Barbados Minister of Labour Vic Johnson initialled the memorandum of understanding on behalf of their respective governments. The agreement calls for Canadian employers to pay return transportation costs for workers, provide adequate housing, and pay wages equal to those paid Canadians doing similar jobs. [FL140015 Bridgetown CANA in English 2304 GMT 13 Apr 82 FL]

CSO: 3025/1082

CALL FOR UN SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA REJECTED

FL101800 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 7 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Hamilton, Bermuda, Tuesday (CANA)--The Bermuda Government has rejected a United Nations call to make 1982 the year of mobilisation for sanctions against South Africa.

Government said in a press statement that it had decided to cold-shoulder the U.N. declaration following consultation with the British foreign and commonwealth office in London. Nor would government support "activities associated" with the sanctions call, the statement said.

Government's decision brought an angry reaction in the House of Assembly from the opposition Progressive Labour Party (PLP).

PLP leader Mrs Lois Browne Evans said: "Sixty per cent of our country are black Bermudians. For them not to be associated with these sanctions because it does not suit the United Kingdom Government must make them feel that government does not have the same revulsion for the South African system as we feel in this country."

But Premier John Swan said he agreed with the major Western countries which felt that sanctions would hurt most of the people already suffering in South Africa.

He said: "The Bermuda Government does not support any practice of apartheid. But we feel we cannot support sanctions because the people who will be hurt will be the blacks and coloureds of South Africa."

CSO: 3025/1080

## M-19 RESPONSES TO OFFER OF AMNESTY

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 24 Feb 82 pp 1-A, 3-A

[Article by Ramiro Castellanos]

[Text] From La Picota prison, the M-19 yesterday denied the participation of its leader, Jaime Bateman Cayon, in the electoral debate, asked the candidate from the Peace Committee, and warned that it will oppose with all its strength the staging of the coming elections.

Three of the principal leaders of the subversive movement who are imprisoned argued that the decision not to insist on Bateman Cayon's candidacy is due to the failure of their proposals for peace and dialogue made to the government and to the fact that conditions for participation of this nature are not given.

The stand of the guerrilla group was ascertained by this newspaper during an interview with Alvaro Fayad Delgado, Carlos Pizarro Leon Gomez and the physician Carlos Toledo Plata, carried out through a third party.

The M-19 leaders strongly criticized decree 474 of 1982 pronounced by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala to achieve the pacification of the country and after stating that with this measure "nobody will surrender," they pointed out that it is a copy of the "old amnesty for capitulators issued a year ago."

Meanwhile several of the prisoners at La Picota sent a cablegram to the head of state in which they commented on their rejection of the government proposition and pointed out that to achieve peace it is necessary to abolish martial law, repeal the Security Ordinance and decree a general amnesty.

Carlos Toledo Plata said: "I do not consider this a plan for amnesty, but a decree of surrender that in no way favors the interests of all Colombians. It is worse than the previous decree because in this one, in contrast to the previous decree, those who have escaped from prison are excluded, whereas in the former they were taken into consideration. No guarantees were given regarding the peace proposals we have made in relation to abolishing martial law, making a democratic overture and permitting the free participation of the people. I believe that not even a moderate amnesty plan is a guarantee, a solution to the problems of peace in the country because it favors only the armed revolutionary groups and we are not struggling for the armed revolutionary groups but for all Colombians. The essential thing for us is to abolish martial law, suppress the Security Ordinance and permit the free participation of all the Colombian people."

Carlos Pizarro Leon-Gomez pointed out: "This decree, supposedly of amnesty on the part of the government, is neither more generous nor more comprehensive than the previous one. It is not a new decree either. On the contrary, as Toledo already pointed out, it is simply the continuation of the same formulas, of the same spirit of the previous amnesty plan which already failed and which demonstrated that in this way peace will not be achieved in Colombia. In contrast to the previous decree, it is more restrictive and mentions solely and exclusively as a new element the parceling out of land to be worked and the granting of credit opportunities to the armed revolutionaries who take refuge in the amnesty. That is to say, it proposes to divide the country into plots only for those armed revolutionaries who accept amnesty, and who are identified today with the land and credit problems, which are national problems. We insist that today's problem is not the armed revolutionaries, it is much more complex. For this reason we have devised the very simple formula already mentioned by Toledo: that martial law be abolished, that Colombians be allowed to discuss the issues with tolerance and harmony and that there be a general and ample amnesty for all combatants. So, what the M-19 wants, what the majority of Colombians want, is to demilitarize the whole national way of life, facilitate for all Colombians the free exercise of their rights, not only in the electoral process but also out of it. That is what we are seeking."

#### That Way Nobody Will Surrender

Alvaro Fayad Delgado: "As the whole country and even the high levels of the oligarchy and the high military command know well enough, the party that has always proposed peace in Colombia in recent times is the M-19. Now, since they cannot say that we do not want peace, they put up an argument full of demagoguery and lies saying that it is the foreigners that do not want peace. The M-19 is the only movement that has almost obsessively proposed peace in the country in recent times. Never before, or very seldom has there been a guerrilla movement that besides being victorious has been so insistent about peace. The first proposal was when the Dominican Embassy was in the hands of the M-19. It was then that Jaime Bateman Cayon proposed amnesty and a national dialogue. The government rejected that proposal. Jaime Bateman insisted in the name of the M-19 and he convoked the vital forces in the country, the political forces, the military, the people, the labor movements, the opposition and the government forces, to a meeting, and the government refused.

"We proposed a general amnesty and the government, bribing Congress, imposed an amnesty which the country rejected and which we defeated politically and militarily in combat and in mass organizations. In view of the clear defeat of that amnesty, Lleras Restrepo proposes a Peace Committee to explore new avenues. Accordingly we did not raise any obstacle or any criticism for that committee. We adopted an attitude of waiting and seeing what new formulas he proposed. The country waited expectantly for 2 months. The press started a campaign and now, 48 hours ago, they present us with a decree that is neither new nor an approach to the road to peace. It is the old, the defunct, the defeated amnesty for capitulation of a year ago. The only new thing in the plan is that if a year ago they gave us 4 months to surrender, now they give us 2. The only new thing is that they want to bribe the guerrillas to surrender with

land and seeds. The doors to peace in the country have been shut. We proposed a peaceful solution and we were expecting a democratic and just solution. This way no one will surrender because we are neither tired nor defeated and because fundamentally the country, which today is asking for the abolishment of martial law, is being refused a general amnesty and a national dialogue. Under these new political conditions we must struggle for social betterment. This is the only thing, as Pizarro said: demilitarize the political life of the country. Anything else is blackmail, is surrender and is war against the people."

Toledo Plata joins the dialogue again to say that there are more than 1 million landless peasants who are using the opportunity to get a plot of land, but that these are not guerrillas, as the government claims.

#### Put an End to the Peace Committee

The guerrilla leader answered a question as to whether after this result it would be logical for the Peace Committee to keep on functioning. "I don't know if this decree is based on the considerations of the Peace Committee or if their substance was changed by the government. If these are the suggestions made by the Peace Committee, there is no reason for it to go on functioning."

#### Molina Should Retire

For his part, Fayad Delgado talked about Gerardo Molina's participation in the Peace Committee as a representative from the Left and pointed out: Gerardo Molina does not represent all of the Left nor this country's opposition.

"Molina has lived a clean life but now he represents a faction from the Left of the Firmes movement and the Colombian Communist Party. Therefore, since Gerardo Molina's name is being used to justify peace measures and besides, since Gerardo Molina is an electoral candidate, we are publicly letting him know the demands from the democratic movement, those from the popular movement and the feeling of the country's clear conscience so that he will reject this unsuccessful decree of capitulation. Dr Gerardo Molina: Renounce this farce of a gagged and militarized democracy with elections under martial law. Renounce publicly your electoral campaign and join the country's clear conscience in rejecting, combatting and ensuring that peace in Colombia, that liberty shall be in the hands of the people. There is no reason for the Peace Committee to exist. You should resign from it.

#### We Withdraw Bateman

Toledo Plata: "We will not take part in this movement because in our peace proposal we included the dialogue and the possibility that the M-19 would take part as a broad and legal movement. But none of the premises established so that our organization could function as a legal movement has been fulfilled and we, who were born of the electoral fraud in 1970 and who have experienced the repression of all those who participated in the electoral debate, consider that today the conditions are worse and participation is much more difficult. We cannot take part in an electoral game under these conditions. Our position is to reject with all our strength the process of the electoral debate."

The Message to Turbay

La Picota, 22 Feb 1982

Mr

Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala  
President of the Republic  
Narino Palace  
Bogota, D.C.

The nation has been notified that you and your government do not wish to have peace. You deny peace. You are afraid of peace. Who is being deceived now, Mr President, by the new amnesty decree, an exact copy of the previous one which, made into law by Congress, had its day? It failed. It was buried. To revive the old amnesty plan and to make peace depend on it is to assault the Colombians' good faith. Once more you have deceived yourself about the country, Mr President. We are struggling for an open and just Colombian peace. Free the country from martial law. Open a national dialogue. For that peace we would do everything. Against it, not one step. The M-19 political prisoners tell Colombia that no one should surrender one man, one weapon, one ideal for our freedom. Today, the struggle, the dignity dominates. Mr President, you gave us a 2-month period to surrender Colombia to blackmail. We give you back the 2 months, Mr President!

9907

CSO: 3010/1051



## BRIEFS

CROP DIVERSIFICATION--St Georges, Grenada, 9 Apr (CANA)--The People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) of Grenada has plans to boost agriculture this year by stepping up its crop diversification programme, according to Agriculture Minister George Louison. Addressing an agricultural productivity exhibition here, Mr Louison said the government would continue to see to it that "our agriculture forms and becomes the main basis for the industrialisation of our country." "We would continue to see that we grow the crops that would ensure when we open factories in our country, that we do not open those factories simply based on the screw-driver model, where all of the parts and components come into our country and all we do is mount them up, and then somebody ... takes back profits out of our country," he added. Among the crops he pointed to were mangoes, avocados, paw paw, guavas, as well as those range of vegetables and fruits produced in the country. The Grenada Government last month announced a 214 million dollar budget (One east Caribbean dollar ; 37 cents U.S.) for the 1982 financial year of which the largest slice of 28 million dollars has been allocated to agriculture. [Text] [FL091525 Bridgetown CANA in English 1424 GMT 9 Apr 82]

IMPORT-EXPORT REGULATIONS--St Georges, Grenada, 9 Apr (CANA)--The permanent secretary in Grenada's Ministry of Trade, Mr Victor Burke, has said that new licensing regulations which were instituted here on April 1 will benefit all persons in the country, including the private sector, in making sure the nation gets maximum benefit from the scarce foreign exchange available. A government information service release said that he was speaking at a press conference yesterday called to deal with the new regulations and also to respond to remarks by Chamber of Commerce President David Minors that the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) was using the local private sector as "window dressing" and not sufficiently consulting its members when passing laws. The permanent secretary said that it was unfortunate that the interview was given prior to an extensive meeting held between the Ministry of Trade and the chamber on Wednesday. Mr Burke said that the new legislation, which requires licences for all commodities imported and exported, was not at all new and existed since 1959. [Excerpt] [FL091600 Bridgetown CANA in English 1525 GMT 9 Apr 82]

ITU CONFERENCE--Grenada was among some 80 countries represented at an international trade union conference held in Libya from the 21st to the 27 of March. This country's representative was Brother Fitzroy Bain, president of the Agricultural and General Workers Union. At the conference, which was held in solidarity with the people of Namibia, South Africa and Palestine, Brother Bain delivered a solidarity message during which he introduced delegates to the process taking place in Grenada, the role of the Grenada Trade Union Council and the foreign policies of the People's Revolutionary Government. Brother Bain also stressed the need for international working class unity and expressed support for the struggling working peoples of Palestine, Namibia and South Africa, while condemning the system of apartheid. Following the end of the conference, Grenada was one of the six delegations chosen to meet Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi. [Text] [FL062328 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 6 Apr 82]

MEDICAL OFFICIAL DEAD--St Georges, Grenada, 6 Apr (CANA)--Dr David Churaman Seegobin, 35, Grenada's medical officer of health since last October, has been found dead in a police cell, according to a police report. The cause of death was not disclosed. Seegobin was suspended from his job on March 3. He was arrested on March 19 and charged, on March 22, with the assault of an Englishwoman, Alice Hawkes. Released on bail, he was re-arrested the next day and remained in police custody until March 31 when he answered the assault charge before magistrate Lyle St Paul. St Paul found him guilty and imposed a fine of 30 east Caribbean dollars (1 EC dollar ; 37 cents U.S.). On April 1, Seegobin was arrested again. Seegobin who was born in Guyana, was a naturalised British citizen. [FL071410 Bridgetown CANA in English 1453 GMT 6 Apr 82 FL]

BISHOP ACCUSES REAGAN--Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has accused U.S. President Ronald Reagan of insulting the Caribbean peoples during his present visit to the region. Bishop stressed that Reagan ordered the transfer of automobiles and helicopters to move around in Barbados and even food and toilet paper to avoid the nuisance of using local products which are considered of inferior quality. Bishop said that this attitude is an insult to the Barbadians, just as it is an insult for the rest of the people in the region to have Reagan dictate how resources should be distributed and which countries should be considered part of the Caribbean. Bishop rejected Reagan's attempt at prescribing the type of democracy Grenada should have. We are not interested, the prime minister said, in a democracy that is keeping 10 million workers unemployed, destroying unions, cutting social benefits for poor sectors and closing hospitals. [Excerpts] [PA102139 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Apr 82]

CSO: 3025/1079

## DEFENSE, NATIONAL SERVICE BUDGET APPROVED

FL062230 Bridgetown CANA in English 2102 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Report by Hallam Hope]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Apr 6 (CANA)--Guyana, which has a territorial dispute with neighboring Venezuela, has approved 76.5 million dollars (one Guy. dollar; 33 cents U.S.) for its defence force and national service during the 1982-83 fiscal year.

And Prime Minister Dr Ptolemy Reid, speaking during parliamentary debate on the matter, said Guyana must be exigent about its defence for the threat of external aggression against Guyana was real.

Parliament yesterday voted 52 million dollars for the Guyana Defence Force (GDF) and 24.5 million dollars for the national service.

The main opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) parliamentarian, Clinton Collymore, said government spending on defence reflected its priorities and suggested that the money could be used to provide relief for the poor and unemployed.

Dr Reid told parliament that the national service was a worthwhile and needed institution. He said Guyanese youth should not be denied the opportunities available to them.

Venezuela is claiming the mineral-rich Essequibo region--two-thirds of Guyana--under a territorial dispute which is more than a hundred years old.

The Guyana Government recently introduced a defence bonds issue which has raised more than three-quarters of a million dollars for national defence purposes.

During the budget presentation on Monday last week, vice-president responsible for economic planning and finance, Desmond Hoyte, said: "The Venezuelan Government has not only intensified its economic pressures against us in pursuit of its spurious claim to our land, but it has also been indulging in dangerous adventurism in violating our airspace and our territorial integrity."

"During the past year, there were over 80 violations of our air space by Venezuelan aircraft," he added.

Mr Hoyte said: "Their aircraft have penetrated as far as Timehri as they try desperately to gather intelligence about our preparedness and our capability to defend our country."

The minister also said the Venezuelan military had entered Guyanese territory and had been involved in a flurry of manoeuvres in areas near the Guyanese border.

CSO: 3025/1077

## PPP PLEDGES SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENT IN DEFENSE

FL081600 Bridgetown CANA in English 1526 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 8 Apr (CANA)--Guyana's opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) has pledged its unstinting support to the government and the nation in defence of the country's territorial integrity, but fears the government will use its wide powers to deal with opponents within.

The party's deputy leader, Boysie Ram Karran, gave his party's support when the National Assembly debated a bill to enact part two of the National Security Act.

The bill provides for the detention of persons under suspicion of acting in a manner prejudicial to the safety of the state.

Home Affairs Minister Stanley Moore, who moved the second reading of the bill, expressed satisfaction that the (PPP) was pledging its support.

"This is a time for unity and we welcome the support pledged by the PPP," he said.

The PPP, however, described the bill as iniquitous and charged that it was geared to harass the political opponents of the government.

According to Mr Ram Karran, the homes of PPP supporters were being regularly searched by the police.

He expressed fears that the enactment of re-enactment of part two of the national security act would be aimed at intimidating those persons who are not supporters of the government.

The minister explained that the legislation will empower the minister of home affairs to make orders for the detention of any persons in the interest of public safety and public order, for a period of three months, after which that person can appear before a tribunal which has to be appointed.

He added that the tribunal will hear evidence after which it can either discontinue or order a continuance of the detention.

CSO: 3025/1077

## BRIEFS

FALKLANDS DISPUTE--Georgetown, 13 Apr (AFP)--Guyanese President Forbes Burnham reasserted today the dangerous precedence created by the Argentine Government regarding the Malvinas Islands by making military force prevail over diplomacy in territorial disputes in South Africa. Burnham, whose country is involved in territorial disputes with Venezuela and Suriname, noted in a speech that the recent developments regarding the Malvinas Islands will have an unquestionable influence in future international politics. Burnham noted: We will not invade any foreign nation but if we are invaded we will repel the invaders with guns, and our hands, thus alluding to neighboring Venezuela which claims about 159,000 square km of Guyanese territory since the time of the British colonies in Latin America. [Text] [PY150131 Paris AFP in Spanish 2302 GMT 13 Apr 82]

CSO: 3025/1077



## WEST GERMANY GRANTS LOANS TO PROP UP ECONOMY

FL142025 Bridgetown CANA in English 1835 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Kingston, 14 Apr (CANA)--Jamaica and West Germany have signed agreements for three loans, totalling 41.5 million dollars (1 JCA dollar ; 56 cents U.S.), as part of Bonn's efforts to help boost development in this Caribbean island and to pull it out of its precarious economic position.

The agreements were signed in Kingston yesterday by West Germany's economic cooperation minister, Rainer Offergeld, Jamaica's prime minister, Edward Seaga, and the islands foreign minister, Hugh Shearer.

The documents were also initialled by the West German president, A. Karl Carstens, who is today winding-up an official visit to the island, and Bonn's ambassador in Kingston, Karl Leuteritz.

Approximately 26 million dollars is a residual balance under a 1976 loan programme between Jamaica and West Germany, while the remainder falls under a new aid regime.

Thirty-one million dollars will be for the financing of six mini hydro-electric power stations here, in line with Jamaica's efforts to reduce its 98 percent dependence on imported oil as an energy source.

The stations will provide a combined 18.6 megawatts of power--present requirements are more than 200 megawatts and the first should be on stream in about 18 months.

It is expected that hydro-power will reduce the cost of electricity in Jamaica by 10 percent, government officials said.

Ten-point-five (10.5) million dollars is for commodity purchases from West Germany, including industrial raw materials, equipment and machinery, spares, agricultural supplies and services.

Of that amount 7.3 million dollars is a new package, while the rest is a hang-over from a 1981 assistance programme.

These loans bring to 57.5 million dollars the assistance Jamaica has received from the Helmut Schmidt government since the Seaga administration came to power in October 1980.

Mr Seaga said at the signing that the loans indicated "clear support for the government of Jamaica by the German Government and demonstrated the willingness of that country to assist our efforts in tackling...our problem."

According to Mr Offergeld, Bonn hoped for success in Jamaica's economic recovery programme and was ready to continue and even increase its assistance.

CSO: 3025/1081

## 'GLEANER' COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT REAGAN'S REMARKS

FL122126 Bridgetown CANA in English 1926 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Kingston, 12 Apr (CANA)--The GLEANER newspaper here today was mildly critical of U.S. President Ronald Reagan for his recent statement that Prime Minister Edward Seaga has rescued Jamaica from a government that was "virtually under communist control."

This remark and an earlier one by the U.S. President that Mr Seaga was making "freedom work again," last week, on the eve of Mr Reagan's visit to Jamaica, brought charges of interference in Jamaica's internal politics from opposition leader and former prime minister, Michael Manley.

The GLEANER did not believe that Mr Manley had a case over Mr Reagan's remark that Mr Seaga was making freedom work.

It said that Mr Manley himself often lectured in the United States and elsewhere, invariably criticising President Reagan's domestic and foreign policies without charges of interference.

"It is one of the privileges of close friendship between this country and the U.S. people that criticism can be levelled at one another without accusation of interference," the GLEANER said.

On the statement of the Manley government being under communist control, the GLEANER said that the U.S. President had accepted accusations made by Mr Seaga's Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) during the Jamaica election campaign.

It added: "In this respect, it might appear that Mr Reagan was overstepping the bounds of justice and appearing to take sides in an internal Jamaican affair.

"While we appreciate that in the atmosphere of a press conference as great care as possible may not always be taken, we do regret that President Reagan should have the expression...of the former government." [as received]

The GLEANER, like the Jamaica DAILY NEWS, expressed some measure of disappointment that members of the opposition had not been invited to meet the president, though it understood the government's explanation of the brevity of the visit.

However, the DAILY NEWS took Mr Manley to task for not attending a dinner in honour of Mr Reagan and mentioning at a news conference that he and his wife had been invited to "eat some food at night."

It said that Mr Manley's remark was "juvenile" and the paper accused the opposition leader of behaving "boorishly and ill-mannered."

CSO: 3025/1081

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE SURPLUS OF \$39 MILLION RECORDED

FL081558 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 5 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] A U.S. \$39-million foreign exchange surplus has been recorded by Jamaica for the financial year ending 31 March 1982. This is the first balance of payment surplus recorded since 1974 and compares with a deficit of U.S.\$150 million in the previous year.

This was disclosed yesterday by Prime Minister Edward Seaga. Mr Seaga said that in every year since 1974 there has been a balance-payment deficit, with the result that the cumulative deficit in foreign exchange balances (net international reserves) totalled minus U.S.\$582 million on 31 March 1981.

"Under the agreement with the IMF Jamaica is expected to show a balance-of-payment surplus of U.S.\$40 million on 31 March 1983. This target in fact has been virtually reached (U.S.\$39m) on 31 March 1982, one year in advance," the prime minister said.

As a result of this gain, the country's net international reserves have improved from minus U.S.\$582m to minus \$543m over the last year.

"The current level of the net international reserves, minus U.S.\$543m, shows that we still have much ground to cover in restoring the foreign exchange balances to the position of strength of previous years. On 31 March 1972, the net international reserves were a surplus of U.S.\$157m. This surplus, however, was wiped out in three years, by 1975, under the last government, and the balances have been negative ever since," the prime minister observed.

"The economic recovery programme has enabled a dramatic turnaround from a huge deficit of minus U.S.\$150m to a small surplus of U.S.\$39m in one year. From this foundation our plans call for a progressive reduction of the remaining deficit until the economy is once again in surplus," Mr Seaga said.

"As we proceed to higher levels of improvement, relaxation in import licensing regulations will be introduced. In this respect, the next target will be to achieve levels of improvement in foreign exchange balances to permit the importation of raw materials without licenses," the prime minister concluded.

CSO: 3025/1081

## ALL IMF TESTS PASSED AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

FL081615 Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English 4 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] All performance tests for the International Monetary Fund programme have been passed with comfortable margins on March 31 last, the end of the year test date for the first year of the programme, Prime Minister Edward Seaga said yesterday.

Tests are conducted when government decides to draw down from the fund under the agreement.

A Jamaica House release said the prime minister stated that in addition, improvement in the foreign exchange accounts was substantial enough to enable the full-prepayment of all arrears in debt payments on current account transactions; that is for the payment of goods, services and so on.

The release went on:

"Under the IMF programme all arrears in debt payments on current transactions were to be reduced to zero by December, 1982; in completing these repayments by March, 1982. The economic recovery programme, the prime minister said, has moved 9 months ahead of schedule.

As a result, arrears which were at the level of U.S.\$105 million on March 31, 1981 are now "zero" as of March 31, 1982.

"Jamaica has now eliminated the principal impediment to the restoration of its credit rating to the level which was enjoyed in the days before the island's rating was degraded by the last government, Mr Seaga pointed out.

He explained that the "performance in the restoration of the economy to financial health is ahead of target and Jamaica will not again fall into arrears in payments in the future."

The passing of the IMF tests by comfortable margins now clears the way for the board of the IMF to approve the second year agreement between the Government of Jamaica and the fund. Approval is expected in the third week of April.

"There are no problems whatever in relation to the terms of the second year agreement with the IMF based on Jamaica's strong performance in the first year," the prime minister concluded.



## MANLEY COMMENTS ON REAGAN VISIT, REMARKS

FL070157 Bridgetown CANA in English 0023 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 6 Apr (CANA)--Former Jamaican Prime Minister, Michael Manley, today branded U.S. policy in Central America and the Caribbean as "dangerous and warlike," and accused the United States President, Ronald Reagan of interfering in Jamaica's internal politics.

Mr Manley's charges at a news conference came on the eve of President Reagan's one-day official visit to Jamaica.

However, Mr Manley indicated that his People's National Party [PNP] was not fundamentally opposed to the U.S. President coming to Jamaica.

Mr Manley said the PNP took exception to Reagan's remark in February that the ruling Edward Seaga government was "making freedom work." The PNP also objected to another Reagan comment last week that Mr Seaga had wrested Jamaica from a virtual communist government.

Manley ascribed the first remark to "diplomatic inexperience" and a "temporary aberration" but said the latter had been concluded by the PNP to be deliberate.

Manley said: "We regard this remark of the president as an abuse of the high office of the president of the United States for the purpose [of] disseminating falsehood and cheap political propaganda."

He said that Mr Reagan had been "peddling Mr Seaga's propaganda," and added the PNP felt that the American people would not condone their president making statements "designed to affect in a most adverse manner the constitutional opposition in a neighbouring independent nation" whose governments had maintained good relations with the United States.

Mr Manley said his party was "very strongly opposed to Mr Reagan's foreign policy in the region.

United States policy in the hemisphere is "divisive, dangerous, warlike and retrogressive," the Jamaican opposition leader said.

"And we view the visit (by President Reagan) in that light," he added.

He repeated the PNP's concern at the United States "bullying" of Nicaragua, its tough position against Grenada and the party's position that there should be all-party negotiations to end the conflict in El Salvador.

Had he been prime minister and meeting Mr Reagan he would attempt to encourage the United States to negotiate to ease the tensions in the region, Mr Manley said.

The opposition leader repeated the PNP's objection to the exclusion of some Caribbean countries from the United States aid package (called the Caribbean Basin Initiative) and its great emphasis on aid to the private sector.

In this regard he commended Caribbean Community (CARICOM) foreign ministers for their "objection in principle" to the exclusion of any CARICOM member from the programme, their concern for limited emphasis for (?public) sector transfers to provide infrastructure in the lesser developed countries and the lack of support for regional multilateral institutions.

However, Manley conceded that the CBI had positive [word indistinct] such as opening of the U.S. markets to Caribbean goods, and the U.S. 350 million dollars that President Reagan intends to provide to the region in supplemental economic support.

CSO: 3025/1081

## JBC-TV TO BE REMOVED FROM GOVERNMENT BUDGET

FL071655 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 2 Apr 82 p 17

[Text] JBC-TV is to be removed from the budget as it is a financial burden on taxpayers. Government policy is now to make J.B.C. commercially viable, the minister of state for information, the Hon Mike Henry, said Tuesday.

Addressing a Kiwanis luncheon at the New Kingston Hotel, Mr Henry also said that Jamaica DAILY NEWS remained on the government's divestment list but no realistic offers had been made so far.

On making J.B.C.-TV commercially viable, Mr Henry said, "This can only be ensured if the JBC is allowed breathing space during its recover period... It was not the intention of the present government to apply a stranglehold on this medium."

In regard to the DAILY NEWS remaining on the divestment list, Mr Henry said the paper had improved in format, and circulation and advertising revenue had increased. It is hoped, he said, that this will increase its value thus increasing the number of meaningful offers made "so that once again we can return to the public purse which was lost over the years."

Mr Henry also said the change to colour television on J.B.C. would cost about \$12 million of which government would put up \$1.3 million with the remaining being raised through international funding.

Government, he added, was looking at introducing cable television initially for hoteliers, but eventually for the whole island.

With regard to Channel 2, Mr Henry said that the government was looking into the possibility of converting the educational broadcasting service, housed at the Caenwood complex of the Ministry of Education, for colour production and the provision of outside video production facilities.

This move would also embrace the government's video centre. Financing for the project would cost some \$9.8 million.

There were also plans to increase transmission hours from the current 75 hours weekly to round-the-clock broadcasts from Fridays to Sundays, the main constraints being staff and equipment, the minister noted. Staff training both in-house and overseas was a high priority, he said.

As far as radio was concerned, Mr Henry said Radio Central should come on stream by mid-1982, and this would cover Manchester, Clarendon, and parts of St Elizabeth. This would be followed by Radio Northeast to cover that part of the island.

"These rural radio stations will cater primarily to the agricultural sectors and provide information on the availability of tools and supplies, as well as helpful hints to farmers on plant care and planting practices.

"They will also allow for social and cultural input, and will be embracing the programmes of youth clubs and community organisations and looking at the social fabric in the community," he said.

Mr Henry said the attention would be paid to overseas services. Jamaica had to be just as concerned with what it sent out as it was with what it received, and that with the prospect of satellite communication, there was room to broadcast to the world what was happening here.

CSO: 3025/1081

## BRIEFS

TAXATION AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN--Kingston, 8 Apr (CANA)--A new double taxation agreement has been signed between Jamaica and Sweden, replacing a 1955 accord, the Jamaican Information Service (JIS) said. The new agreement is intended to reflect Jamaica's position as a capital importing, developing country, the information service added. [Text] [FL091041 Bridgetown CANA in English 0130 GMT 9 Apr 82]

CSO: 3025/1081

## PREMIER SIMMONDS INTERVIEWED BY 'CANA'

FL091750 Bridgetown CANA in English 1730 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 9 Apr (CANA)--St Kitts-Nevis Premier Dr Kennedy Simmonds said today he was convinced that the Caribbean region as a whole will benefit under Washington's so-called Caribbean basin initiative.

But he pointed out it was difficult at this time to quantify in exact terms to what extent each territory will benefit under the multi-million-dollar aid, trade and investment plan.

In an interview with CANA, Dr Simmonds said St Kitts-Nevis was particularly interested in getting assistance for improving its infrastructure right now before thinking of the investment.

"Assistance in infrastructure right now is more important to us because we feel that investors may be reluctant to come to territories where they have difficulties with infrastructure."

He said his government had proposed three projects to Washington for assistance under the C.B.I.: The construction of a road in the south-east peninsula, assistance to upgrade the island's telephone system and assistance in the purchase of agricultural equipment to enable the government to further develop its diversification programme in this sector.

The St Kitts-Nevis premier said that he was particularly anxious to see the American congress approve the CBI and steps taken towards its implementation.

Describing the plan as timely, he said it was important that the mechanism first be established. "There can be improvements as the programme takes root."

He said the view put forward by the leaders of the eastern Caribbean, that the ten million dollars allocated to the area under the CBI was a small sum, should not be seen as an objection to the plan. "We very much welcome it."



Dr Simmonds said the leaders had raised the question of a bigger allocation for the eastern Caribbean, and that the president was "very understanding, very sympathetic," to their case. He added that there was an indication that the allocation could be increased in time.

"But he (the president) has his problems too. He has to convince the American public that this is a worthwhile venture and there is some American interest in it.

"But once the mechanism is in place, there can be improvements in the allocations over the years."

CSO: 3025/1080

## CAREER, GOALS, PERSONALITY OF BOUTERSE VIEWED

Amsterdam ELSEVIERS MAGAZINE in Dutch 20 Feb 82 pp 22-23

[Article by Sig. W. Wolf: "Bouterse stronger after every conflict"]

[Text] In a lightning career Sargent Major Bouterse pushed through to become the most powerful person in Suriname. The timid boy destined by the friars of Tilburg to make church pews and coffins was capable of gaining great popularity with the Surinamese people because of his sportsmanlike nature and consideration for the weak. The uncertainty of the first days after the coup has now changed into self-confidence which allows him always to emerge triumphantly from conflicts.

No mountain seems to be too high for Surinam's mightiest person, Lt Col Desi Bouterse. His keen judgement and remarkable feeling for possible threats allows him always to emerge triumphantly. Desi Bouterse whose name was shortened to Bouter in the past 2 years, has the following fitting explanation: "I had to learn a lot. I had no political education, a prerequisite in this position of commander and leader of the military government. But I learn fast." A terse explanation from a man who fought and succeeded in reaching the top. Bouterse does not like to boast. But in spite of his lack of knowledge and experience he does not like to be mistaken for a simpleton who can easily be taken for a ride. Even in his youth this state of mind became abundantly clear. It was also very evident at Saint Boniface, a boarding school for boys at the outskirts of Paramaribo under the friars of Tilburg. Young Desi Bouterse spent several years of his life there and just like his fellow students he had to work very hard in the carpenter's workshop, the cigar factory, and the printing shop of Leo Victor. For a slender 10-year-old boy there was little honor to be gained among a lot of burly friends. However, in spite of his inexperience, timid, young Bouterse nevertheless produced reasonable products in the carpenter's shop.

The friars therefore considered him an excellent craftsman in the production of church pews and coffins. However, Desi's ambitions were clearly different from the sawing and chiseling the good humored friars had in store for him. At a stone's throw from the boarding school young Desi saw how Dutch soldiers merrily played their game of soccer on the athletic fields of the Prince Bernhard Barracks, enjoyed track and field workouts and shed their fatigue by drinking undiluted Dutch gin. When the Dutch athletes

ran out of breath they liked to impose on young Desi to fill a vacancy on the team: a windfall he eagerly accepted. He was more than pleased to join the sporting events in the barracks even though the friars, worried about his school work, scolded him. Bouterse was well accepted by the soldiers. For this he could thank his foster brother Ampie Kamperveen, now minister for youth and sports in the lame duck cabinet, at the time center forward of the military team and much admired as the country's most gifted soccer player.

Under such favorable conditions it was hardly amazing that Bouterse decided to seek his fortune in the army and in sports. The Tilburg friars, famous for their work with talented young Surinamese persons, had no trouble at all in convincing young Bouterse that such an education was the only guarantee for a carefree future. It goes without saying that this type of education was to be found in the Netherlands. After he finished high school Bouterse therefore transferred quickly to the professional school for non-commissioned officers in Weert where he decided to become an instructor for physical education. He found the good life in that specialized field of endeavour. He was transferred to a NATO unit in the Federal Republic of Germany and lived like a king. He had an excellent salary, social benefits, and could buy tax exempt goods. Such material prosperity gave him but little satisfaction. Thus he had no difficulty in accepting an offer to serve as instructor of physical education with the armed forces in Suriname.

"When I returned to Suriname I had to sacrifice a lot. My decision was purely idealistic and inspired by my desire to become involved in the development of my country." He said this in his description of the coup.

People who know Bouterse well, confirm it. They remember warning him for a very inflexible army group where the officers had imposed an extremely rigid form of discipline. Bouterse's mind could not be changed. His heart belonged to Suriname and sports.

His sportsmanlike nature quickly assured him of the confidence of the soldiers.

They took their bitter complaints to him when in 1978 a conflict with the government arose about unionizing the army. For the grumbling soldiers Bouterse was the man to trust. His good relations with the Central Intelligence Service which employed many of his sports friends provided him with invaluable data on the plans the Arron government was then making to break the resistance. He was also informed about the best moment to force the government to resign. "We fought for a union, but we got a coup." This was his excuse in the turbulent days of the coup. Bouterse bluntly admitted that he and his 15 commandoes who executed the coup were not prepared to take over the government of the country. The power vacuum which developed shortly after the coup embarrassed him therefore. Lack of definite plans, persons who refused to join the cabinet, and suspicion in foreign countries caused him to be uncertain and shy. He intentionally avoided indicating explicitly which course the New Order was going to follow. This lack of clarity caused a lot of confusion and uncertainty about what Bouterse had in mind for the country. Ambitious government programs, constantly changing ministers, arresting then coddling former

supporters followed by coddling them, and curtailing freedom of the press are not encouraging starting-points for instilling confidence in the people. Bouterse has to fight constantly to clarify his ideas. The placid stream of vague ideologies was in vivid contrast with the unshakable authority he liked to establish. His speeches so full of revolutionary expressions were a faint reflection of the uncertainty which was causing him problems. This uncertainty was mainly the result of lack of governing experience and knowledge. He tried to compensate for this short-coming by attracting advisers. And that became the source of much trouble. As is the case with every change of government or political revolt, a lot of worthless characters will try to force their advice on the new leaders. This was also the case with Bouterse. The past 2 years have seen a constant stream of advisers in the Memre Beokoe Barracks. More than 30 persons have been ministers. This is not an undivided pleasure for somebody who, as the most powerful person, is trying to keep things under control, even though he has the support of machine guns. Bouterse is very much aware of this. He knows better than anyone else the relativity of trying to reach certain goals by threatening with force. He avails himself therefore of every opportunity to point out that the exceptional situation with soldiers in power, should be ended as soon as possible. But he also adds slyly that ending this situation cannot mean a return to the period before the revolution.

And that is the convulsive and constant vicious circle he is pursuing in his own political constructions. The present situation can only be brought to an end if there are adequate guarantees that the country will not revert to a sick society. And who determines that that borderline is violated? Bouterse is struggling with this problem. He does not want to create the impression that he is acting dictatorially and only agreeing to progressive action conforming to his standards and points of view.

On the other hand, he does not want to fall into a maelstrom of constantly bickering groups with undefined ideas about society. He loathes that. He is only interested in practical action aimed at dragging the country out of a swamp of economical hardships. Is this a sentimental trait in a soldier's character made of concrete? The opponents he eliminated also recognize in this attitude the man who is now in charge, i.e. Desi Bouterse. He possesses an unfailing feeling for the dangers threatening him. In dealing with his opponents he does not mince words. However, it pains him when weaker persons are victimized by squabbling parties. He tries to protect them. No matter whether it concerns sportsmen set upon by other members of their teams or children caught in the middle by fighting parents. Even if it would endanger his position Bouterse will fight for them. This is perhaps what motivates his sometimes surprising actions to develop a system which guarantees participation of the people in politics.

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COUNTRY SECTION

SURINAME

BRIEFS

FALKLANDS TAKEOVER--Paramaribo, Suriname, 7 Apr (CANA)--Suriname today came out against last week's military invasion by Argentina of the British-administered Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic. A statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that Suriname had much sympathy for Argentina's stand on the matter of decolonisation, but it did not think that the use of force was the way to halt the process. Suriname would like to see the problem between Argentina and Britain resolved through peaceful channels in a diplomatic manner, the statement said. [Text] [FL072246  
Bridgetown CANA in English 2209 GMT 7 Apr 82]

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## GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS INVASION OF FALKLANDS

FL122200 Bridgetown CANA in English 2111 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 11 Apr (CANA)--Trinidad and Tobago has joined its Caribbean Community (CARICOM) partners in publicly calling for peaceful negotiation of the Falkland Islands crisis.

Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua, Dominica and Guyana are among the CARICOM states which have already condemned the April 2 armed Argentine invasion of the British-administered South Atlantic islands.

The government statement issued here said: "Trinidad and Tobago, in accordance with the United Nations charter and more specifically General Assembly Resolution 2734 of December 16, 1965, re-affirms its support for the principle of territorial integrity of states and further reiterates its adherence to the principle of the sanctity of historic boundaries.

"Trinidad and Tobago subscribes to the view that difference between states must be peacefully resolved by negotiation, mediation or arbitration, and stressed its abhorrence of the use of force in the settlement of international disputes.

"Trinidad and Tobago supports the provisions and objectives of the United Nations charter, with special reference to the self-determination of peoples and in particular general assembly resolution 2065 of December 16, 1965, which upholds the right of self-determination of the people of the Falkland Islands.

"Consequently the government of Trinidad and Tobago lends its full support to all efforts leading to a peaceful resolution of the dispute between the governments of the United Kingdom and Argentina."

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